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WILMINGTON POST

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SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 30, 1883

EDITOR POST:—Having business here at the capital of Mormonism, I thought a line from so noted a quarter might have some interest for your readers, for just at present the subject of polygamy is attracting national attention. The Edmunds bill, which disfranchised polygamists, has signally failed in its intended effect, the Mormons having beaten the Gentile element at the polls without the double married element of their sect voting at all. Religious fanatics and greedy politicians may say what they like about the horrors of Mormonism, but in travelling throughout the Mormon settlements a stranger from the regions of purer morals and higher civilization will be forcibly impressed with the fact that wherever he sees a Mormon farm or settlement he finds domestic peace, thrift, sobriety and progress. When you find a bar-room a Gentile usually keeps it.

The Mormons are, as a general thing, farmers, and they raise almost all the country produce consumed in this entire section of country. Every settlement has its store, called "Co-operative Zion," all of which establishments are branches of the principal establishment in this city. At these stores they make all their purchases, and you can imagine the revenue derived by the church from this source alone. Yet these stores sell goods at a reasonable profit and do not attempt to presume upon their corporate authority to squeeze their patrons.

The direct revenue of the Mormon Church is derived from a system of tithing precisely similar to that of the Catholic and Episcopal Churches of England in the old days, which they cheerfully pay when due. Since the death of Judge Jere Black the Mormons have had less confidence in their ability to hold on to polygamy and many of the more far-seeing and conservative amongst them are beginning to curtail the number of their wives. There is no doubt that Judge Black, during his retention as counsel for the church, warded off many a heavy blow from her. On whose shoulders his mantle will descend no one as yet knows, but the Mormon Church will, like the Catholic of by-gone days, have the best counsellors that money can procure, for the people are all house and farm owners and well to do, and the church is very rich.

I have been very much interested in summing up opinion on the recent elections east. Just after the Ohio election the Democrats felt sure of the presidential succession, nor did the result in Pennsylvania and New York have as depressing an effect as would be supposed, but when the telegraph flashed the news of the Danville "riot" (so called in compliance to our bourbon friends' feelings), then you could see the change. The northern Democrat was forgotten in the American citizen, and men shook their heads ominously and said it would never do to let the southern bourbons have control of this government. I have heard gentlemen, strong Democrats, say that it was best that the Republican party remain in power until the south was civilized and educated up to the standard of free American citizenship. The Democracy stood some chance before the Virginia election of carrying one, probably two, northern states, but the "riot" has made a solid north. The north is rich, and money is conservative, and this butchery of a harmless, unarmed lot of poor, ignorant negroes has kindled the slumbering embers of that fanatical sympathy which the death or John Brown gave life to, and which "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and the Helper book class of illustrations and literature nurtured into that avalanche of opinion of which the emancipation proclamation was the only safety valve, and now John Brown's spirit is again marching on, and every little country newspaper and all the large dailies and weeklies are filled with severe commentaries on the people who, in time of war left their wives and defenceless children in charge and at the mercy of these then harmless slaves, who never harmed a hair of their heads, and who now, with the reins of political power in their hands, with a partisan judiciary, and frequently a jury system the same, find it necessary in *self-defense* to brutally and cowardly shoot down these poor, defenseless wretches. Southern men residing north are ashamed of it, and feel that the south is never going to get out of her shell of war hate and prejudice.

Well, the blood spilled at Danville has done its work. Not only has it done what the bourbon originators of the scheme intended, but it has done what was furtherest from their intentions. It has carried Virginia and *solidified the north.* A solid south will make a solid north. It is one of the political compensations fixed by the war, and although the man be a northern democrat, if he owns a house or is doing business, he is slow to work for a party candidate whose national policy may in all probability be shaped or influenced by some of the gentlemen who had a hand in "redeeming the Old Dominion" with the blood of the poor Danville negroes.

The committee of forty, selected I presume especially on account of the number of negroes they each owned before the war, may make reports and endeavor to whitewash it all over, but we who were born and raised south understand all that and laugh at the attenuated, translucent covering they give it. The idea of white men who fought Grant ten to one and held him at bay, being afraid of a lot of poor negroes; it is a libel on the courage of every ex-reb in Virginia, and they laugh at in their sleeve.

You have no idea what an impression this circumstance has made on the northern mind, particularly in the northwestern and northern states. I paid particular attention to the Indiana country papers, and found that whilst the Republican press characterized it in unmeasured terms, not one Democratic sheet attempted a defense. There is a spirit of manliness in this unpolished western character that makes it a point of honor never to attack a man unless he is able to defend himself, and they would scorn to shoot when a man had no arms, or having, would not evince a disposition to use them, and this Danville business struck them as a cold-blooded, calculated scheme to carry the election at the expense of a few poor negroes' lives. You will hear of it on every stump in the next campaign, and the way the Ingersolls, Logans and Elmunds will word paint the picture will make an impression that years of bourbon press conservative, yankee-loving, northern-people inviting editorials will not efface, and when the next Democratic nominee for the presidency is endeavoring to find the prime factors in the sum of his defeat, he will find this "nigger-killing" business one of them.

I see Judge Russell mentioned as a practicable candidate for governor by some of the state press. He would make a fine governor and I dare say would poll more than his party strength, and if the people of North Carolina have good sense they will put him in the chair, *if he wants it.* What a change it would be from the late run of governors. Rather.

More anon.

EX-REB.

Pender.

DEAR POST:—I will now give you a few more facts concerning the misrule and abuse of power in Pender under the influence of the Burgaw ring, and my veneration for old age compells me to pay my compliments first to our Probate Judge, William Yate Bannerman a widower only 67 years old, who falls in love with every pretty girl he sees; but being too economical to marry or to buy himself a new coat, he lives alone and wears his first wedding suit with his elbows out in winter. The abuse of power by this pliant tool of the Burgaw ring is without a precedent in the history of North Carolina. Not very long since there was a vacancy of one magistrate in Columbia township and a petition was sent up to this Democratic autocrat signed by over 100 Democratic tax payers of the township praying his majesty to appoint Hamon Bland to the vacancy, but the ring knew they could not use Bland; so Tam Bonnett, and Dan Shaw, aided by Jno. D. Powers, (the old capon) sent in a counter petition signed by themselves and two men from Columbia township asking the appointment of C. C. Woodcock and of course he was appointed. Soon after this a similar vacancy occured in Grant township, and a petition was sent up signed by a majority of the Democratic voters of the township praying his lordship to appoint George W. Pollock, but Shaw, Bonnett and their ring knew they could not use Pollock, therefore he was not appointed, but Henry J. McMillan, a young man of no experience who neither expected or wanted the appointment now fills the place. We next hear of another such vacancy in Union township caused by the resignation of Squire Filyaw, who recommended a Mr. Carrol to fill his place, there was also petitions sent up asking Carrol's appointment; but a superintendent of Public Instruction was to be elected and Carrol could not be counted certain for, Shaw's son-in-law, and therefore, Dr. Walter C. Murphy a very pliant tool of the ring, was on the morning of the election appointed to fill Filyaw's place. He hurriedly qualified, went into the meeting and elected Shaw's man, came out and handed in his resignation and Carroll was appointed to fill the place; all of this was done in less than two hours. If any such abuse of power as this by a Republican official can be named we will reward "more anon" for the information. I have put myself to some trouble to get the mobing of Hale the poor old blacksmith who fought through the late war, in the confederate army, simply because he happened to be born in the state of Maine and now votes the Republican ticket. There happened to be a little piece of vacant land near Rocky Point which was claimed by a poor unfortunate and pitiful fellow, one Bryant Brown, a man of some little means, Hale entered it and in due time obtained a grant from the state, having paid for the same. Under this grant he moved into a small log house on the land and allowed another party to occupy another small house near by. On the evening of the day he moved in, a mob headed by one William B. Hocut, went into the house and in the absence of the man (Hale) and in the absence of any officer or legal process, forcibly put out the family with their bedding and furniture into a cold drenching January rain. The next morning Hale in his dilemma went into the other house, but had not been there but a few hours before another mob was on the ground, headed by one Thomas A. McLendon, a Democratic Justice of the Peace, who, notwithstanding, he was warned not to enter the premises rushed with his mob up to the door where Hale was standing whom he took violently by the collar and dragged him out of doors, when he was set upon by the mob and violently restrained until McLendon a limb of the law and dispenser of justice could clear the house of other members of the family and furniture and nail up the doors. Some months after this, the houses still being vacant, and log house No. 1 being open, Hale moved back into it. When this same fellow, McLendon, issued a writ against him and selected a sham jury most of whom were not citizens of the township, all of which being done, poor old Hale was caught up by McLedon's officers and taken to Brown's private residence for trial without an hours notice. He was not allowed time to get a witness nor to send for counsel, but in the presence of Brown's vindictive family was forced into a drum head trial, convicted by the sham jury and would have been thrown out of the house by this third mob, but for the timely arrival of Sheriff A. C. Ward. At our last court the grand jury found true bills of indictment against McLendon, Hocut and other conspicuous characters of the mobs, and McLendon was put on trial for an assault and battery upon Hale in collaring and dragging him out of the second house, the facts of which were proven jam up, but that smiling speciment of a Judge Almon A. McKoy, true to his lawless ku klux record under the influence of the said Tom Bunett and the ring, who evidently has the impudence to try to prostitute our solicitor and such of our judges as will be influenced by them, charged the jury that they must be satisfied that McLendon left his home intending to assault Hale before they could convict. Hence the jury acquitted him and was taken in a body to the nearest barroom and treated by McLendon for their valuable services to himself and the country. This is a true picture of Democratic justice in Pender county, all under the influence of the Burgaw ring. In my next I will tell how John D. Powers, (the capon) Dan. Shaw, Alph Paddison and a few others colluded while in office to make money out of the county, and will also tell you of a plan now on foot to extort more special tax from our poor people.

A REPUBLICAN.

The Norwegian barque Tunst, the German brig Express and the schooner Lizzie Major were cleared from this port on Wednesday last, the former to Havre, France, with naval stores, the second named to Liverpool, with cotton and the latter to St. Marc, Hayti, with lumber and shingles. The total value of foreign exports for the day being $56,020,69.

Things begin to wear a Christmas like appearance.

City Items.

Rev. T. Page Ricaud will preach his farewell sermon next Sunday.

Mr. Adam Latta, formerly a Wilmingtonian, but now a resident of Savannah, has been here on a visit during the past week.

A party of young men chartered the steamer Minnehaha and went down to Smithville last night, to attend a grand ball given by the people of that place.

Captain F. W. Potter, Mr. Jas. W. King and G. G. Lewis are all quite sick. Mr. King's condition has been critical, but at last accounts he was better.

Mr. A. P. Yopp, who went to Water Valley, Miss., several months ago, to accept a situation in the machine shops at that place, returned a few days ago and says North Carolina is good enough for him.

Rev. F. A. Bishop and Rev. J. L. Keene, who were on a visit to relatives in this city, left Monday morning for their respective fields of labor, the former at Plymouth and the latter at Columbia, Tyrrell county.

Two men were arrested here a few days ago on suspicion of being professional burglars, answering to the description of two men who had been operating in Richmond. They afterwards proved, however, not to be the men looked for and they werer eleased.

On Monday last, while the proprietor of a prominent business house on the wharf was absent at dinner, together with his head clerk, some thief effected an entrance to the private office and stole $8.10 from the cash drawer. No clue as yet to the perpetrator of the daring theft.

Among the contributions from Wilmington to the Oxford Orphan Asylum, for the week ending December 5th, we notice $100 by D. MacRae; $2.50 by G. Rosenthal; $70.26 from the joint thanksgiving services at the Lutheran church; Worth & Worth, one barrel of molasses; W. H. McRary, one barrel of flour, and Kenan & Forshee, one sack of coffee.

Sampson county has a colored man—one Hinton Melvin—who is gradually turning white. The transformation commenced about twelve years ago, after he had recovered from a severe sickness. The skin in his case seems to gradually pale and not peal off, as is the case in some instances. Melvin is in the employ of Mr. J. W. Underwood. He is a queer looking individual.

Mr. D. M. Allen, formerly of this city, but for several years past a resident of Montgomery, Alabama, was instantly killed by the explosion of the boiler of a locomotive engine at that place a few days ago. He held the position of Car Inspector for the road on which the accident happened. Deceased leaves a family at his adopted home and has a number of realtives in Wilmington.

At a regular annual meeting of Cornelius Harnett Council 231, Royal Arcanum, held Monday evening, the following officers were elected: Regent, Roger Moore; Vice-Regent, Jos Price; Orator, J. G. Wright; Chaplain, S. Mendelssohn; Guide, J. C. Springer; Warden, E. Scharff; Sentinel, W. W. Shaw; Secretary, B. A. Hallett; Collector, I. Weill; Treasurer, Wm. Larkins; Trustees, M. M. Katz, Samuel Northrop, Nat. Jacobi.

A number of Newbern lawyers were here in the early part of the week to take part in the proceedings on an application for an injunction to restrain Sheriff Jones of Carteret county from collecting taxes in certain disputed territory lying between Craven and Carteret counties, but Judge Phillips, before whom the case was to have been heard, had his entire attention taken up with the business before our Superior Court and would not neglect that to accommodate persons from a distance. It will probably be heard next week, while Judge Phillips is holding Pender Superior Court.

The Sampson couty fair, which commenced in Clinton on Thursday last, and closed on Saturday, is said to have been a great success. The fair was not formally opened until Thursday. On Friday Gov. Jarvis, who was introduced by Chief Marshal J. T. Murphy, son of the late Dr. G. Tate Murphy, delivered a very good and very practical address, and was followed by the President and others. Thursday and Friday nights there was a ball, the music for the dancing was furnished by the Italian band, of this city, and they are said to have been very enjoyable ones. There was a large attendance three days of the week.

A colored man named Simon Lewis had a hearing before Justice Hill, Saturday, on the charge of bigamy, he having married Annie Sloan, while his first wife, Elsie Pigford, was still living. At least the evidence was deemed sufficient by the magistrate to warrant his holding him for trial, and he was required to give bond in the sum of $200 for his appearance at the next term of the Criminal Court. He furnished the bond and was discharged.

The improvement of Lillington river, in Pender county, which has been in progress for some time past, under the direction of Captain Bowdoin, with his steam dredge Energy, are completed, and the work was inspected on Saturday last by U. S. Assistant Engineer Captain W. H. James, who expressed his satisfaction at what had been accomplished. We hear that there is now a good channel for steam navigation for boats drawing less than five feet up to Lillington bridge.

A horse ran away with a delivery wagon, the property of Capt. J. L. Boatwright, on Front street, on Monday afternoon last, and on turning the corner into Dock street, the driver, having vainly endeavored to check him, made a desperate leap and fell on the rock pavement, receiving a number of severe bruises about the body and a deep gash over the eye. He was taken up and carried to the store of Capt. Boatwright, where he had the attentions of a surgeon. In the meantime the horse turned the wagon over and was stopped.

The attention of our readers is respectfully called to the advertisement, in another column, of D. M. Ferry & Co., Detroit, Mich., the celebrated seedsmen. They do the largest business in their line in the United States, raise the bulk of their seed on their own farms, by the most approved methods, and have obtained a world-wide reputation for the quality and variety of the seed they put upon the market, and their integrity in filling all orders entrusted to them. Their beautiful Seed Annual for 1884, sent free to all who apply for it, will be found of practical value to all who desire to purchase seeds true to name.

The case of F. J. Swann vs. L. A. Hart and J. J. Bailey, for the recovery of certain property in possession of the heirs of the latter, which has been under investigation before the Superior Court of the county since the second day of the two weeks' term, was brought to a close on Wednesday by a decision adverse to the plaintiff, whereupon the latter, through his counsel, craved an appeal to the Supreme Court of the State. The plaintiff was represented by Messrs. M. O. Waddell, Marsden Bellamy, Russell & Ricaud and D. J. Devane, and the defendants by Messrs. George Davis, Junius Davis, and McRae and Strange. There are four more of these cases and a large amount of property is involved. Three of the remaining ones have been continued over and the other removed to Columbus county.

Removing a Restraining Order.

Last week Brown Bros., who were among the creditors of H. H. Kasprowicz, who lately made an assignment to S. H. Fishblate, brought a creditor's bill against the parties, obtaining a restraining order on *ex parte* affidavits, together with the appointment of a temporary receiver in place of Mr. Fishblate. The counsel for Kasprowicz and Fishblate moved to vacate the restraining order, thus removing the temporary receiver and reinstating Mr. Fishblate. Messrs. Brown Bros. were represented by Messrs. Geo. Davis and son, Russell & Ricaud, McRae and Strange and Devane, and Messrs. Kasprowicz and Fishblate had for their counsel Major C. M. Stedman and Mr. N. A. Stedman. After a somewhat sharp and excited argument, Judge Phillips vacated the restraining order and removed the temporary receiver, reinstating Mr. Fishblate.

Eastern Missionary Baptist State Convention was organized in Newbern, N. C., last Thursday. The following persons were elected officers for the ensuing year:

President, J. S. Johnson, Newbern. Vice-Presidents, H Hooker, Beaufort, county; F Long, Hyde county; G W Lee, Washington county; S Scott, Craven county; L P Martin, Newbern, Harry Cowan, Rowan county; James Bayesmore, Halifax county; B Graham, Columbus county.

Secretary, A M Conway, New Hanover county; Corresponding Secretary, J H Dorsett, New Hanover county.

Treasurerer, I Wilkins.

Trustees, Wm Buchanan, Wilmington; D S Lee, Pamlico; H Dudley, A J Marshall, Newbern; H J Jenkins H Collins, Beaufort county; Prof J H Carey, Kinston.

LOCAL SHORTS.

The Wilmington, Clinton and Warsaw telegraph line is paying.

Our merchants are getting in their Christmas goods. Advertise them so people can be *Post*-ed.

Monroe Turner, Gilbert Hadley and Peter Smith were taken to the Work House on Saturday last.

Malcomb Little, a lunatic from Smithville, was taken to the Asylum at Raleigh on Friday last.

Wilmington was treated to a Black Dwarf performance at the Opera House on Tuesday night last.

The next session of the N. C. Annual Conference of the M. E. Church south, will be held in Wilmington.

Our Methodist friends are delighted at the idea that Rev. Dr. Yates is coming back to the Front Street Church.

The boys have commenced blowing their Christmas horns and the men are getting ready to drink their Christmas horns.

The Register of Deeds issued five marriage licenses during the last week, two for white and three for colored couples.

Mr. J. E. Willson is reported very sick, and his brother, Mr. Charles D. Willson, is just recovering from a severe attack.

Mr. A. D. Wessell's two new stores on Front street, opposite the New Market, have been completed and are already occupied.

Rev. Dr. W. H. Bobbit, the new Methodist Presiding Elder was at one time stationed at the Fifth Street Church in this city.

The Norwegian barque Atilla, which was cleared from this port for Antwerp on Tuesday, takes out 4,275 barrels of rosin, valued at $5,417.

There were nine interments in the various cemeteries during the week closing on Saturday last, of which five were whites and four colored.

The Thanksgiving collections for the Oxford Orphan Asylum throughout the state amounted to $1,215, which will accomplish much good to that noble charity.

Rev. J. C. Baum, of Philadelphia, who has been here on a visit of some length, left for Columbia, S. C., a few days ago, where he expects to spend a part of the winter.

Rev. Dr. J. B. Taylor, late pastor of the First Baptist Church, has assumed charge of the Laurinburg Baptist Church, together with the churches at Shoe Heel and Spring Hill.

A colored Baptist Church is being built on the northwest corner of McRae and Walnut streets. It is for former members of the Ebenezer Baptist Church, who have severed their connection with that body.

The mill at what is known as Greenfield's pond, just south of the city, known as "McIlhenny's mill," has been put in thorough order by Mr. W. H. Turlington and will commence grinding next week.

Rev. F. A. Bishop, of this city, was sent by the late Conference to Plymouth, and Rev. J. L. Keene to Columbia, Tyrrell county. The appointment of Rev. W. I. Hull to the Fifth Street Church gives general satisfaction.

The Little Giant Engine Company are getting up a fund to purchase a heater, whereby the water in the boiler can be kept at all times at a boiling temperature. The heater will cost $225, and the necessary amount has nearly been made up.

A rock was thrown at the train on the W., C. & A. R. R., between Cerro Gordo and Flemington, on Tuesday night last, which crashed through one of the windows, throwing the shattered glass into the face of Mr. A. J. McNair, who was sitting by it, but luckily doing him no serious damage.

Advice to Mothers.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle. ly

The Surgeon's Daughter. T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, publish this day, "The Surgeon's Daughter," being the *Sixth Volume* of their new and cheap edition of The Waverley Novels, by Sir Walter Scott, which will be completed in Twenty-six Weekly Volumes, each volume being a novel complete in itself, and one volume will be issued every Saturday until the whole are published. Each book will mak a large octavo volume, uniform with "The Surgeon's Daughter," Count Cobert of Paris, Waverley, Guy Mannering; Ivanhoe, and the Bride of Dammermoor, already issued; have on it an illustrated cover, and will be sold at the low price of Fifteen Cents a volume, or Three Dollars will pay for the full and complete set of Twenty-six volumes, and copies of any of the novels, or complete sets of the edition will be sent to any one, post-paid, at these rates. The edition is called Petersons' Chep Edition for the Million, and it is the Cheapest Edition of the Waverley Novels published in the world. Besides all of Walter Scott's novels, the edition will contain all the Author's notes, as well as all his last corrections and additions. Remit Three Dollars T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, and they will then mail to you, at once, wost-paid, as fast as issued, the full and complete set of the Waverley Novels," in Twenty-six volumes, together with a Proof Impression of the best portrait ever taken of Sir Walter Scott, gratis, suitable for framing, as a premium.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF LOT Owners of Pine Forest Cemetery Company will be held in the Mayor's court room City Hall, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 19th, 1883, at 8 o'clock.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

JOHN G. NORWOOD,
dec 15-1t Secretary and Treasurer.

1884.

Harper's Bazar,

ILLUSTRATED.

Harper's Bazar is at once the most useful and brilliant Household Journal in existence. It is the acknowledged arbiter of fashion in this country. Its fashion plates are the newest and most stylish; and its pattern sheet supplements and economic suggestions alone are worth many times the cost of subscription. Its illustrations of art needlework are from the best source. Its literary and artistic merits are of the highest order. Its stories, poems and essays are by the first American and European authors. Its choice art pictures would fill portfolios, and its humorous cuts are the most amusing to be found in any journal in America. A host of brilliant novelties are promised for 1884.

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Postage free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The volumes of the BAZAR begin with the first Number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the Number next after the receipt of order.

The last Four Annual Volumes of HARPER'S BAZAR, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7 00 per volume.

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Will be mailed FREE to all applicants and to customers of last season without ordering it. It contains illustrations, prices, descriptions and directions for planting all Vegetable and Flower Seeds. Plants, etc. Invaluable to all.

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THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 14, 1883

The Condition of the Freedmen

BY FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

Whether the lately emancipated slaves in the southern states have made any sensible degree of progress since they obtained their freedom is a question put to me in a tone of doubt and denial. Another question, equally pertinent, of even more momentous in view and the history of Yazoo, Hamburg, and the recent slaughter at Danville, is this: Have the recent slaveholders made any sensible degree of progress in civilization since the emancipation of their slaves? Are they more industrious honest and humane than when they bought, sold, and flogged their fellow men to toil for them without wages? These two questions, like the two sides of a horse, should go together, since they are largely dependent upon each other. Plainly enough the recent bondsmen can make little progress without the consent and cooperation of the ruling class among whom they live, and who own the land upon which they live. Nobody seems to doubt the progress of the masters, but everybody is curious to know how the freedmen are getting along.

Well, it is not for me to speak for the late slaveholders. They have never been in want of defenders. It is mine, by your leave and magnanimity, to speak of the class less favored. The answer to the question now put to them is of vital importance. If it shall be found that the freedmen are progressive and improving, that they only need time, patience and a fair chance in the race of life to become useful citizens, making the nation prosperous in peace, and powerful in time of war, there is, I believe, justice and generosity enough in the American people to supply the needed conditions of success. If, on the other hand, they are found to be non-progressive, worse masters to themselves than their old masters were to them, that liberty neither improves their character or condition, they are sure to be treated in the end as cumberers of the ground, and will in due season perish from the earth. Civilization is all love and tenderness toward whatever accords and co-operates with it, but implicable, cruel and remorseless to all obstacles. It spares neither forest, mountain, nor ocean, and it will not spare Indian, Mongolian or Ethiopian. All must go along with it, or be crushed beneath its swift flying wheels.

Before answering pro or con concerning the progress of the freedmen, candid men will see the justice of another inquiry, namely, what these people were before they were emancipated, under what conditions they were emancipated, and what have been the means of improvement within their reach since they were emancipated? All will admit that it would be manifestly and grossly unfair to judge the freedmen without taking their antecedents into account. They should be measured, not from the height yet to be attained, but from the depths from which they have come.

My relation to these people does not make me close my eyes against facts favorable or unfavorable to them. I know no race in my regard but the human race. The same feeling that led me to risk my life to save that of a white boy in my boyhood made me espouse the cause of the slave as soon as I was able to think.

The question asked at the beginning of this article includes mental, moral, and material improvement. What the American people want to know, and have a right to know, is whether the lately, enslaved lead better lives and have made for themselves more comfortable conditions of existence than in slavery—whether during these twenty years they have advanced, stood still, or retrograded.

Let us first compare their mental condition of twenty years ago with what it is at present. Prior to emancipation the colored intellect of the south made no visible sign—and could make no sign—of life or power. It was suppressed and shrouded in darkness. Letters were unknown. The law made fine and imprisonment the penalty for teaching one of these able children to read. So far down were they in the scale of intelligence that they were deemed by many incapable of mastering the rudiments of an English education. Even in religion nothing more than oral instruction was allowed them. "Servants, obey your masters, and be contented with your lot," was the most they got of this, but of this they got abundance, both by arguments from the pulpit on Sunday and by the rhetoric of the lash in the field on Monday. In those days a colored man who could read was a curiosity, and was generally set down in the estimation of the white people as a dangerous character. It would be easy to enlarge upon this mental midnight darkness, but I will leave something to to the reflection of the intelligent reader.

I affirm that in nothing have these illiterate and benighted people made more progress than in the acquisition of knowledge. There are now in the southern states, according to statistics in the Bureau of Education at Washington, between two and three hundred thousand colored children attending schools during some portions of the year. Of course this is but a small proportion of the children there of school age, and for whom there is no provision. The amount of illiteracy is therefore still great and deplorable. The indisposition inherited from slavery to allow the States to be taxed for the education of the laboring classes is still strong, and the general government, which had no hesitation in crossing state lines to catch slaves, has thus far too much respect for the sovereign dignity of the states to cross their lines to secure civil rights or education to its citizens.

It may be adduced as a fair argument that the freed people have made some progress in the matter of education, that now nobody can be found to deny their capacity for education. If any such could be found, they would only need to visit the public schools here in Washington, and witness the qualifications of the colored teachers and the aptitude of the colored pupils to have their doubts and denials made ridiculous. Colored children, to their credit of the statesmen of twenty years ago, have commodious school-houses, competent teachers, and are pursuing the same course of study that white children pursue, and with almost equal success.

With respect to the moral progress of the lately enslaved class, I am sorry to speak in a somewhat lower tone. But the same rule of judgment should be applied here as elsewhere. They are in this respect, as well as others the legitimate results of their antecedents. The sense of right and the voice of conscience had little chance of cultivation in the relation of master and slave. Conduct in that relation was guided by force and fear. Mutual interest and common welfare were excluded from that relation. Its cornerstone was composed of the blood-cemented fragments of the moral constitution of human nature. Each party to it found himself impelled to that which was not to the advantage of the other. They were mutual enemies on the same territory, and in daily unfriendly contact. In his notes on Virginia Mr. Jefferson says, "The whole commerce between master and slave is a perpetual exercise of the most boisterous passions, the most unlimited despotism on the one part, and degrading submission on the other." In such a state of society the moral sense was blunted and the voice of conscience suppressed. The attributes of a manly character such as liberty now demands had no chance of development. The master forced what he could and all he could from the slave, and the slave in turn stole all he could from the master, his only restraint being the fear of detection and punishment. He was born into a society organized to defraud him of the results of his labor, and he naturally enough thought it no robbery to obtain by stealth—the only way open to him—a part of what was forced from him under the hard conditions of the lash. I do not pretend to deny that there was ever a generous slave-holder or honest slave, for I know the contrary, but I equally know that the system made tyrants of one class and thieves of the other.

As to social relations, the system was even more destructive and deadly. Its victims were herded together like horses, sheep and swine, without the restraints of moral instruction or decency. The master was made more important by every addition to his slaves. Marriage did not exist; the family was abolished. The young had no reputation to gain and the old had none to lose.

Let it remembered in respect to the morals of these people that streams are not easily diverted from well worn channels; that the moral character formed under the conditions thus feebly is not easily or speedily reformed. There is not only much to learn, but much to unlearn. It is sad to think of the multitude who only dropped out of slavery to drop into slavery and chain gangs, for the crimes for which they are punished seldom rise higher than the stealing a pig or a pair of shoes; but it is consoling to think that the fact is not due to liberty, but to slavery, and that the evil will disappear as these people recede from the system in which they were born.

From what has been now said it must not seem that I have conceded that there has been no improvement in the manners and morals of the freedmen since emancipation. I do not admit any such thing, for in morals, as in mental power, according to my knowledge, obtained from many sources of information, there is a visible and growing improvement both as to honesty and chastity. What was once done among these people not only with impunity; but with mirthful boasting, and without apparent sense of wrong or shame, does not now escape the rebuke and reprobation of a large and growing class of their own color. There is everywhere among them a dawning recognition of the new order of life and society into which freedom has brought them, and they are gradually adjusting themselves to the requirements of a higher civilization. Churches, preachers, teachers, Sunday-schools, night schools, day schools, singing schools, and other schools, societies for mutual aid, debating societies, libraries, and literary clubs, lawyers, doctors, editors, and newspapers, have sprung up and have multiplied with wonderful rapidity. These come not from immorality. Sin is death to such effort. They show an upward tendency which may well invite patient and benevolent effort in their behalf, and justify Mr. Slater in his magnificent donation to the cause of their elevation.

It is noticeable, too, that the old camp-meeting emotional religion is subsiding among them, and that thought is taking the place of feeling. In the dark time of slavery, when this world held only toil, stripes, and pain for them, they were easily wrought into paroxysms of momentary joy by the painted and promised glories of another world. They are now beginning to see that something can be made of this world as well as of the other. Of course some of them are still wearing the old cast-off theological hats and coats of fifty years ago, but the young people who have learned to read and write have no further use for these old garments. They now demand an educated, chaste, and upright ministry. This spirit of improvement has cost the old-time preachers many sighs and groans. They see in it only decline of true religious feeling. However that may be, it is evident that morals and manners have gained by the change, and will continue to gain as the lamp of knowledge grows brighter among them. No doubt that even the wild incoherent Sambo sermons were a help in time of slavery. It was something to be told that their suffering time would soon be over, and that for stripes on earth they would have stars in heaven, even though it was clumsily and wildly told; but the rant of those days will not do for these. These old fashioned preachers minister to passion, decry the intellect, and induce contentment in ignorance and stupidity, and are hence a hinderance to progress. The effect aimed at by their preaching is to excite feeling, and raise a shout—a thing which can be as well done by an eloquent stump-speaker as by any modern Whitefield.

Among the instrumentalities which have been most effective in lifting up these people to a higher plane of life none is more worthy of mention than the American Missionary Association. While it has taken the church among the freedmen, it has not forgotten to take the school house. But nearly all denominations, Catholic as well as Protestant, have rushed into the vast field, each after its kind, to labor for the salvation of the late slaves. This is the more surprising in view of the long years during which our churches could more easily, see the heathen thousands of miles over the wide waste of waters than at home. But let the dead past bury its dead.

I now come to the question as to what was the physical condition of these people before emancipation; and in referring to it I bear in mind that I am speaking to many of a generation to whom slavery is little more than a name and who have no adequate idea of what that name covered. I have had this class of readers in mind in all I have said, and I deem it fortunate that you have allowed me to speak my word on this subject through your respected journal. With the exception of a few highly favored house servants, the physical condition of the slaves was indescribably wretched. A bushel of corn and eight pounds of salt pork per month were considered a large allowance for a full-grown man. The huts in which they lived left them largely exposed to the mercy of the elements. Their beds were boards, and their covering a miserable blanket, with which they were served not even once a year. Much of the time they were worked under the lash in all weathers. Want, exposure, and cruelty brought to them bodily ills and general physical deterioration often to the extent of repulsive deformity. That physical well being is essential to physical perfection is easily demonstrated both in the case of man and beast. Men laugh at the irregular make up of the negro, but forget that no people, white or black, could preserve the finer attributes of physical manhood subjected to two hundred and fifty years of slavery. The woes of the slave mother can be read in the faces of her children. Slavery has twisted their legs, flattened their feet, and imparted a depressed and cowardly aspect to their features. Let those who laugh rather be ashamed of the crime against human nature which has produced the deformity over which they make merry.

Looking at the freedmen to day, in that class which remains on the old plantation, we see but little improvement in food or raiment, in form or feature. Twenty years are but a speck in the life of a race. Still, even here there is improvement. Many have managed to get a few acres and a little home of their own. In the state of Louisianna colored people pay taxes on more than twenty millions' worth of property, and in Georgia, according to late Senator Hill, of that state, they paid taxes five years ago on six millions. I doubt not of a showing equally creditable in North Carolina, Virginia, and other of the old Slave states. The manner in which these people were set free should never be overlooked. No people were emancipated under conditions more unfavorable for good results. The Israelites had spoils of the Egyptians; the serfs of Russia had three acres of land given to each head of a family; the West India slave was permitted to remain upon the old plantation; but the American slave was turned loose to the open sky without money, land, or friends, and, worst of all, under the fierce resentment of those who owned the land from which he must obtain his bread. These in the heat of momentary wrath drove him away; and away he went, free, but free only to want, hunger and pain; free to the chilling blasts of winter, free to starve. Off he went with his sick and well, young and old, and the infant in his arms. Many died, and the mortality for a time caused the belief that the race would speedily die out. From the gallery of the United States Senate I heard an able Senator from the north answer Mr. Summer's plea for suffrage with the remark that it was useless to legislate for these people, since they were sure to die out in a short time. But the old masters who thus resented emancipation relented, if they do not repent, and after a time called back the freedmen to their old fields and quarters. They saw that they had sent away the hands, but had left the mouths, and that they still needed the negro to work their fields—a fortunate discover for both. Instead of dying out, as predicted, the census tells us these people have increased ten per cent. faster than the native-born white people of the south.

In conclusion:

When I consider that these people have only been free during the last twenty years, and that this freedom has been more in name than in fact; when I consider the manner in which their emancipation was brought about, not with the consent, but against the consent, of the masters; when I consider the fact that it was born of blood boiling over the battle-field, the wounded pride and sullen determination it left in the old master class smarting under defeat, and the many obstacles thrown in the way of the progress of these people—I am far from discouraged or dissatisfied. On the contrary, I see the colored people steadily rising, and I believe they will ultimately fully justify all the endeavors made in their behalf, and fulfill the highest hopes of their friends.

Subscription to the POST $2.00 per year.

The Square Issue.

Already it is seen that in the north the meaning of Mr. Carlisle's election is fully comprehended. For him as an individual nothing but respectful words are heard. But it is plain that in the manufacturing states of the north his election is taken, and will continue to be taken, as a direct menace. Already from the centers of industry notes of alarm are being heard. They will find their echo in the baskets of thousands of working-men in every state of the north, and later at the ballot box in 1884.

The north believes in protection. In the south the same belief is gaining ground at a few points where manufactures are being established, but the south, as a rule, is free trade. The day will come when she will be as strongly protectionist as the north, but this will only happen when the growth of manufacturing industries opens the eyes of her people to their true interests. In the meantime the south remains essentially agricultural, and her people as a mass, from the leaders down, are inoculated with free trade theories that are directly antagonistic to the mass opinion in the north. The south being now in supreme control of the house, and believing thoroughly that the tariff should be abolished for all but revenue purposes, will insist upon legislation in the direction of her belief. The Galveston *News*, speaking of this subject in a late issue, says: "The country is alive to the necessity of tariff reform, and if the Democratic majority in the house refrain from opening the question and moving in the direction of remedial legislation, it is safe to say that many years will elapse before the Democrats will have a chance to elect another speaker."

This may be considered a temperate presentation of the essence of southern thought on this subject. Some of their members, brought face to face with northern feeling, may at present wish to refrain from tariff legislation for prudential reasons, but they will have to yield to the home power that sent them here. The north recognizes this instinctively, and is already preparing to wage a conflict in defense of the instrumentalities that have made her great, wealthy and prosperous.

The southern Democracy have no comprehension of northern feeling on this subject. Their agricultural products are without the pressure of foreign competition, and they look upon the protection that has been the very life of the diversified industries of the north as a hateful bar to the cheap products of the pauper labor of Europe.

The north knows that millions of her people make their living through the avenues afforded by her industries. She has seen them grow under the Republican policy of protection until she is treading close upon the heels of England in the value and extent of her manufactured products. Her farmers recognize the fact that the myriads employed in the factories and mines absorb nearly all the product of their broad acres. Her merchants and capitalists know that the millions of money disbursed to her wage workers are the very foundation of her prosperity. And among nearly all engaged in her many branches of manufacture and commerce there is little divergence of belief as to the necessity of protection to American industry.

The north, patient and tolerant of many evils at the south that she is willing to believe time will eradicate, will not shrink from the coming southern free trade crusade. Under the banners of the Republican party she will confront and overthrow the doctrinaires and Calhounists of the south. Her toilers, feeling their homes and their livelihood assailed, will not fail to know and support the party that has ever been faithful to the maintenance and elevation of the laboring man. The north will meet and crush the southern anti-tariff theories at the ballot box as effectually as it crushed the southern state rights theories through more cruel agencies.—*National Republican.*

Ex-Governor Drew on Tariff.

I have never met a man who could give me a comprehensive idea of the tariff. Both free traders and protectionists are like the patent medicine vendor who claims his stuff as a cure-all. I think the condition of the market in regard to both lumber and paper would have been just the same without a tariff as with it. I cannot say how duties affect other products, because I am not familiar with the peculiarties of the business attending them. I do not believe we can judge of the effects of free trade on any products of the country until we try it, and I don't think we should try it merely to see the effect. The country needs stability in its legislation, and there should be no meddling with any of the revenue laws, which always bear directly upon the business interests in the country, except to cure manifest evils. There will be men in congress, however, who will tell you all about this. Some will maintain views on free trade, and dilate on them as the remedy for labor strikes, low interest on money, and the uncertainties of business ventures generally. Others will hold to the opposite ideas as the road to social and financial happiness. I do not pretend to know. I never saw a man who did, let him talk as he would.

Complete.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 21, 1881.

H. H. WARNER & Co: *Sirs*—I have been completely cured of stone in the bladder and kidney difficulty by your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

J. D. AUDEN.

A lie may perish and no living belief may rise again out of its ruins.

Everything that is subject to human conditions is inconsistent and irregular.

The Depressed Industries.

Even Abraham S. Hewitt admits that Congress must at once correct "certain blunders in the tariff act of last winter where fatal blows have been dealt to certain industries." The case is so strong and the injury to our prosperity so manifest that no one can deny the necessity of prompt remedy. The question is whether the remedy shall be a real one through the impartial application of the just rule of sufficient protection to American labor or merely a delusive sham of the patent medicine, scrap iron sort. The industries needing relief are those in tin plate, cotton ties, wire rods, flax, hemp and jute, wool, and worsted and worsted goods. In the line of worsteds the heavy reductions of last winter have been followed by a paralysis of American production and an enormous increase in importations and in the out put of the works at Bradford, England. When the tariff Commission bill was under discussion an eminent English manufacturer said that "even the slightest possible reduction in the American tariff would be a grand thing for Bradford," and so indeed it has proved with the unparalleled worsted goods importations at New York in the last quarter and the immense increase in the business of our Consulate at Bradford. The cases of the other aggrieved industries are already fully before the country. We speak specifically of that of the worsted industry because less has been said about it. It is essential to success that the aggrieved industries should make common cause and stand firmly together until the end of the fight. The plan for separate bills for each interest and a separate contest for each is a device of the enemy to divide the friends of American industry and leave a chance of success only to those who may be base enough and foolish enough to seek success through compromises that would invoive the betrayal of the rights and interests of American producers.

What Elected Them.

Both of the candidates for clerk were in the rebel army, but Atkins was only a colonel, while Clark was a major general and did splendid service in the Missouri campaign. This fact, I am told, was urged as an argument for his election over Atkins among the southern members. Atkins was a good man, but he had not done the service for the confederacy that Clark had, and hence he was not elected.

Both the candidates for sergeant-at-arms, Field and Wintersmith, were in the southern army, but Fields had been appointed to a non-political office under Grant. Grant had known him at West Point and made him an engineer of a Mississippi improvement. He had not been asked to change his politics and had not done so. Notwithstanding the fact that he had made an excellent door keeper after Fitzhugh, the man who was "biger than old Grant," and Polk, who got too many men on the pay rolls, the announcement that he was "one of Grant's hirelings" killed him in the eyes of the southern brigadiers, and he was beaten. Carlisle, the speaker, was a union man during the war, but his sympathies have been entirely bourbon since then, and the fact that nine-tenths of the southern members served in the late war may tend to legislation of the days of 1856. —*Cleaveland Leader.*

Mr. Carlisle's Democracy is not of the sturdy sort of the Democracy of Jefferson and Jackson, devoted to the protection of the rights and interests of the masses. It is of the type of the old free trade slave holding aristocracy, among which he was reared and whose doctrines have still so strong a foothold in the border states. His adroit advocacy of those anti American doctrines is all the more dangerous because of Mr. Carlisle's conceded ability and engaging qualities, and because of a sincere devotion to free trade theories growing out of the great difficulty naturally experienced by gentlemen of the old time free trade slavery school in understanding the aspirations and necessities of free self-supporting and self-educated labor. That Mr. Speaker Carlisle is a free trade speaker, is beyond all doubt. The question is how far a free trade speaker can be restrained in doing the mischievous work toward which he is impelled by the principles, wishes and associations of his entire life.

At Hand.

All persons who fail to pay their poll-taxes will have their names published and, on failure to pay such taxes, *from any cause*, the law makes it the duty of the Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners to prosecute the delinquents. The penalty is imprisonment or a fine of $50, and, in the event the fine is not paid, the delinquent can be arrested and made to work it out. *No excuse will be taken.* No matter how unfortunate a man may have been, *he must pay.* This is the law, and it was enacted by the last bourbon Legislature. It would be well for the masses to think of this. Already the Sheriff of Wayne county is preparing his list and it will soon be the same all over the state. The liberty of every poor man under fifty and over twenty-one years of age is in danger. The constitution says there shall be no imprisonment for debt, but the bourbons have little regard for constitutional barriers. —*North State.*

The forces computable by philosophy can destroy, but they cannot create.

Eight sledge dogs will buy a wife in Siberia. One puppy will often get one here.

Ambition.

It is a mistake, that a lust for power is the mark of a great mind; for even the weakest have been captivated by it; and for minds of the highest order it has no charms. They seek a nobler empire within their own breast; and *he* that best knows what was in man, would have no earthly crown, but one that was platted with *thorns*! Cincinatus and Washington were greater in their retirement, than Cæsar and Napoleon at the summit of their ambition; since it requires less magnanimity to *win* the conquest than to *refuse* the spoil. Lord Bacon has compared those who move in the higher spheres to those heavenly bodies in the firmament, which have much admiration but little rest. And it is not necessary to invest a wise man with power, to convince him that it is a garment bedizened with gold, which dazzles the beholder by its splendour, but oppresses the wearer by its weight. Besides, those who aspire to govern others rather than themselves, must descend to meanness which the truly noble cannot brook, nor will such stoop to kiss the earth, although it were like Brutus for dominion! —*Selected*

Manitoba Threatening Secession.

WINNIPEG, Man., Nov. 28, 1883.

The "Manitoba and Northwest Farmers' Union" organized at Brandon on Monday. It was a large and influential representative gathering, all the political parties being represented. Concerted action was taken to secure the redress of grievances under which the settlers suffer. The following extract from one of the speeches contains the substance of the discussion and reflects the feeling of the meeting:

ARRAIGNING THE GOVERNMENT.

We have met together to make a solemn, united and vigorous protest against the high-handed policy of the Dominion government towards this province. When Manitoba entered the confederation it was upon the condition that it should enjoy equal rights and privileges with every other member of the Dominion. Every province, except Manitoba, has control of its lands, timber and minerals, which are solely for the benefit of these provinces. This right is denied Manitoba alone. All she receives is a paltry subsidy, which is barely sufficient to pay a twentieth part of the cost of administering the affairs of the provinces. Again, a most grievous burden has been imposed upon us in the shape of an increased duty on agricultural implements. Our paternal government has taken advantage of our necessities to oppress us with an iniquitous imposition. What is the result? The struggling pioneers of this country are already on the verge of bankruptcy, if not utter ruin. Another form of torture inflicted upon us is the hideous railway monopoly, which is to bind us hand and foot for twenty years. It is all very well to talk of loyalty to the Dominion, but we must be loyal to ourselves and our families. I am no annexationist, and should be sorry to see Great Britain despoiled of any part of her provinces; but if the oppressive rule of Ottawa is to continue longer I fear that the secession of this province from the Dominion of Canada will be inevitable.

"Toloachi," says Fannie B. Ward, in a letter from Mexico, "grows everywhere in Mexico, but more thriftily in the tropical lowlands of the terra caliente. It is a harmless looking plant, much resembling northern milk-weed, and quite too dangerously convenient in a land where suspicion rules and jealousy amounts to madness. It does not kill, but acts immediately upon the brain, producing first violent insanity and then hopeless idiocy. It is whispered that poor Carlotta had hardly landed at Vera Cruz, on her sorrowful mission to this country, before some of it was administered to her, and her deplorable fate is cited as one among many instances. Of all the danger in Mexico this is one of the most appalling. Any political enemy, or jealous rival, or offended servant, may thus revenge himself in a more fiendish manner than with the stiletto, and without fear of detection; a few drops of this tasteless white fluid, mixed with milk or other food, does its diabolical work with inexorable certainty, and can only be detected by its gradual results."

The issue is made and the line of battle squarely formed. It is on one side ample protection to American industry, with fair wages and steady employment to our working-men. On the other, it is a system solely beneficial to the large planting interests of the south, and a tariff system which places our working-men on a level with the pauper labor of Europe. The choice of Carlisle as speaker, leaves no room to doubt that the last proposition is the main if not the whole issue upon which the Democratic party will enter battle. The first proposition receives the hearty sanction of the Republican party. Who can doubt the result?

Owing to the peculiarity of the Chinese characters, each of which represents a word, not a letter, as in our western tongues," says the English journal *Engineering*, "the Danish Telegraph Company (the Great Northern) working the new Chinese line has adopted the following device: There are from five to six thousand characters or words in ordinary Chinese language and the company has provided a wooden block or type for each of these. On one end of this block the character is cut or stamped out, and on the other end is a number representing the character. The clerk receives a message in numbers and takes the block of each number transmitted and stamps with the opposite end the proper Chinese character on the message form. Thus a Chinese message sent in figures is translated into Chinese characters again and forwarded to its destination. The sending clerk, of course requires to know the numerical equivalent of the characters or have them found for him.

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The very marked testimonials from College Professors, respectable Physicians and other gentlemen of intelligence and character, to the value of Warner's SAFE Cure, published in the editorial columns of our best newspapers, have greatly surprised me. Many of these gentlemen I know, and reading their testimony I was impelled to purchase some bottles of Warner's SAFE Cure and analyze it. Besides, I took some, swallowing three times the prescribed quantity. I am satisfied the medicine is not injurious, and will frankly add that if I found myself the victim of a serious kidney trouble I should use this preparation. The truth is, the medical profession stands dazed and helpless in the presence of more than one kidney malady, while the testimony of hundreds of intelligent and very reputable gentlemen hardly leaves room to doubt that Mr. H. H. Warner has fallen upon one of those happy discoveries which occasionally bring help to suffering humanity.

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FRIDAY MORNING DEC 14. 1883

A TERRIBLE PROPHECY.

The Red Sunsets, Cyclones and Earthquakes Foretelling Disaster----How to Meet It.

The recent mysterious appearances following sunset and preceding sunrise have attracted wide attention from students of the skies and the people generally. During the days of recent weeks the sun seems to have been obscured by a thin veil of a dull leaden hue which, as the sun receded towards the horizon, became more luminous, then yellow, then orange, then red; and, as night settled down upon the earth, a dull purple. At first it was thought these appearances were ordinary sunset reflections of light, but it is now pretty certain that they are either the misty substances of the tail of some unseen comet, in which the earth is enveloped, or a surrounding stratum of world dust or very small meteors. Professor Brooks, of the Red House Observatory, Phelps, N. Y., has turned his telescope upon these objects and discovered what he thinks are myriads of telescopic meteors. If it is *unorganized world* dust, or decomposed *vapors, as the Democrat and Chronicle,* of Rochester, N. Y., remarks: "How is this *matter to* be disposed of? Will it settle and form a deposit upon the earth, or remain a partial opaque shell about the earth to cut off a portion of the sun's light upon it?"

Whatever the mystery is, there is no denying that some very strange forces are at work in the upper airs. The terrible tornadoes and cyclones which have swept our own country, and the fearful volcanoes and earthquakes which have destroyed so many cities and thousands of people—the tidal waves which mysteriously rise and fall on coasts hitherto unvexed by them—the tremendous activity which is evident in the sun by the constant revelation of enormous spots upon its surface—all indicate unusual energy in the heavenly bodies.

These circumstances recall Professor Grimmer's prophecies that from 1881 to 1887, the passage of the five great planets—Mars, Neptune, Jupiter, Uranus and Saturn—around the sun would produce strange and wonderful phenomena. He says: "The waters of the earth will become more or less poisonous. The air will be foul with noisome odors. Ancient races will disappear from the earth." He attempts to prove his prophecy by the fact that in 1720, when Mars and Saturn made their passage around the sun coincidentally, great destruction and mortality visited all parts of the globe. He also found the same results in previous perehelion passages of the planets, and argues that these circumstances always produce epidemics and destructive diseases which will baffle the skill of the most eminent physicians; that the poor will die by thousands, the weak and intemperate falling first, those whose blood has been impoverished by excess of work or dissipation next, and only those who are in comparative vigor shall escape to enjoy the era of renewed activity and prosperity which will follow the period of destruction.

Inasmuch as the entire world seems subject to the sway of the heavenly bodies, no part of the earth, he thinks, can escape scourging. He even predicts that America will lose over ten millions of people; that farmers will be stricken with fear and cease to till the soil; that famine will make human misery more wretched. That hundreds will flee to overcrowded cities for aid in vain. That sudden changes in ocean currents, temperature and surroundings will entirely transform the face of nature and climate of countries; that the air will be so foul with malaria and other noxious gases that those who survive will be troubled with disorders of the digestive organs. That many who escape other ills will bloat with dropsy and suddenly pass away, while others will grow thin and drag out a miserable existence in indescribable agony for weeks. Neuralgic pains in different parts of the body will torment them. They will easily tire and become despondent. A faint, hot feeling will be succeeded by chilly sensations, while hallucinations and dread of impending ill will paralize all effort. "The birds in the air, the beasts of the field and even the fish of the sea will become dise sed, poisoning the air and poisoning the waters of the globe." We are told on the other hand that those who shall pass through this period of trial will have larger enjoyment of life and health. The earth will yield more abundantly than ever before. The animal kingdom will be more prolific and life prolonged very materially. This prolongation of life will be owing to the healthy electric and magnetic influences that will pervade the atmosphere. It would perhaps seem that the present redness of the sun, and the presence of a belt or veil of cosmic matter, justified, in a measure, the prediction of Professor Grimmer, but disturbing as his prediction may be we are told for our comfort that the strong and pure blooded need have little to fear in these calamities, that those who are delicate or indisposed should adopt means to keep the system well supported and the blood pure and that the most philosophical and effective method of accomplishing this is to keep the kidneys and liver in good condition. From the testimonials of such men as Dr. Dio Lewis and Professor R. A. Gunn, M. D., Dean of the United States Medical college, New York, and thousands of influential non-professional people, it seems almost certain that for this purpose there is no preparation known to science equal to Warner's Safe Cure, better known as Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. This medicine has acquired the finest reputation of any preparation that was ever put upon the market. It is a radical blood purifier, which soothes and heals all inflamed organs, strengthens the nervous system washes out all evidences of decay, regulates digestion, prevents malassimilation of food in a philosophical and rational manner, fortifies the system against climatic changes and malarial influences and the destructive agencies which seem to be so abundant in the "evil days."

It is not our purpose to dispute the correctness of Professor Grimmer's prophecies. As we have said, the marked disturbances of the past few years would seem to give a semblance of verification of his theory. It is certain, as above stated, that we are passing through what may be regarded as a crucial period and it is the part of wise men to ignore, but to learn to fortify themselves against the possibility of being overcome by these evils. It is a duty which each man owes to himself, and his fellows, to mitigate as much as possible the suffering of humanity and in no way better can he accomplish this purpose than to see to it that he, himself, is fortified by the best known preparation in the strongest possible manner and that he exert the influence of his own example upon his fellows to the end that they, too, may share with him immunity from the destructive influences which seek his ruin.

Advertising Cheats!!!

"It has become so common to write the beginning of an article in an elegant, interesting manner,

"Then run it into some advertisement that we avoid all such,

"And simply call attention to the merits of Hop Bitters in as plain, honest terms as possible,

"To induce people

"To give them one trial, which so proves their value that they will never use anything else"

"THE REMEDY so favorably noticed in all the papers,

"Religious and secular, is

"Having a large sale, and is supplanting all other medicines.

"There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plant, and the proprietors of Hop Bitters have shown great shrewdness

"And ability

"In compounding a medicine whose virtues are so palpable to every one's observation."

Did She Die?

"No!

"She lingered and suffered along, pining away all the time for years,"

"The doctors doing her no good;"

"And at last was cured by this Hop Bitters the papers say so much about."

"Indeed! Indeed!"

"How thankful we should be for that medicine."

A Daughter's Misery.

"Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery,

"From a complication of kidney, liver, rheumatic trouble and Nervous debility,

"Under the care of the best physicians,

"Who gave her disease various names,

"But no relief,

"And now she is restored to us in good health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bitters, that we had shunned for years before using it."—THE PARENTS.

Father is Getting Well.

"My daughters say:

"How much better father is since he used Hop Bitters."

"He is getting well after his long suffering from a disease declared incurable."

"And we are so glad that he used your Bitters."—A Lady of Utica, N. Y.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Brilliant Scheme.

DISMAL SWAMP LOTTERY CO.

OF

Norfolk, Virginia.

The franchise of this enterprise is based upon the charter granted by the Legislature of the State to the Dismal Swamp Canal Company, and its legality has been fairly tested before the Court.

The object in view is the "improvement and extension" of the Canal, and that full opportunity may be given for the purchase of the tickets, of which there are only

25,000 WITH 356 PRIZES.

The Drawing will take place on the

20TH OF DECEMBER,

on which time it will be made in the city of Norfolk, before the public, and under the supervision of duly authorized Commissioners, and in like manner each succeeding month.

The Drawing of 22d November was most successfully and satisfactorily conducted, the distribution of $13,050 giving assurance of the stability and good faith of the Company, and now Class B is presented with the following

SCHEME:

Capital Prize $5.000.

1 Prize of	$5,000	is	$5,000
1 do	1,500	is	1,500
1 do	1,000	is	1,000
1 do	500	is	500
1 do	200	is	200
1 do	200	is	200
1 do	200	is	200
1 do	200	is	200
6 do	100	are	600
15 do	50	are	750
100 do	10	are	1,000
100 do	5	are	1,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 of	$50		$450
9 of	30		270
9 of	20		180

356 Prizes, Distributing $13,050

Tickets only $1.00.

Plan of Lottery similar to that of Louisiana Company.

J. B. HORBACH, Manager.

Application for club rates, or for information upon any other business, should be plainly written, giving State, county and town of writer.

Remittances should be sent by Express rather than by P. O. money orders or registered letters.

Express charges upon $5 and larger sums will be paid by the company.

Address plainly,

J. P. HORBACH,
Norfolk, Va.

Agents for the sale of Tickets required throughout the State. Address applications as above.

The undersigned supervised the Drawing Class A of the Dismal Swamp Lottery Company, and certify that it was conducted with strict fairness to all interested.

GEO. T. ROGERS,
CAAS. PICKETT,
Commissioners.

sept 14-1y

B. F. Sparkman,

TONSORIAL ARTIST,

FRANKLIN, VIRGINIA.

Good, easy shave and hair cut in latest style. Perfect satisfaction given. Special attention paid to family work.

Wilmington Post, Franklin Gazette, Police Gazette, Police News, Norfolk Virginian, Norfolk Evening News and Portsmouth Times taken oct 26-6t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOB PRINTING,

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF

HANDBILLS AND POSTERS.

Which we print in a clear and distinct manner.

OUR PRICES MODERATE.

Our work guaranteed satisfactory.

E. S. WARROCK & CO.

Corner Front and Princess streets.

october 26—tf over Dyers.

MEMERY PURVIS,

PRACTICAL HOUSE PAINTER, TARBORO, N. C., offers his Professional Services to the Public,

GUARANTEES SATISFACTION.

WORK DONE AT PRICES TO SU THE TIMES,

oct 26-13t

ONLY $20.

PHILADELPHIA SINGER

Is the BEST BUILT, FINEST FINISHED, EASIEST RUNNING SINGER MACHINE ever offered the public.

The above cut represents the most popular style which we offer for the people which we ask you to buy until you have seen the machine. After having examined it, if it is not all we represent, return it to us at our expense. Consult your interests and call at our Warerooms and order at once, or send for circulars and TERMS. Address

H. A. WOOD & CO.,
No. 17 N. Tenth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

June 29 3m

H. BRUNHILD & BRO.,

Distillers, Wholesale Liquor Dealers

AND PROPRIETORS OF THE

CHAMPION CIGAR FACTORY,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

HICKS & BRUNHILD & BROS.,

RICHMOND, VA.,

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KIND OF FINE

CHEWING TOBACCO,

NAVYS AND TWISTS,

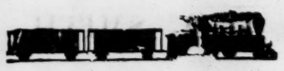
may 20--1f

D. M. FERRY & CO'S ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTIVE AND PRICED SEED ANNUAL FOR 1883.

Will be mailed FREE to all applicants, and to customers of last year without ordering it. It contains about 175 pages, 600 illustrations, prices, accurate descriptions and valuable directions for planting 1500 varieties of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Plants, Fruit Trees, etc. Invaluable to all, especially to Market Gardeners. Send for it!

D. M. FERRY & CO. DETROIT MICH.

Richmond and Petersburg Railroad Co



COMMENCING Tuesday, November 18th, 1882, trains on this Road will run as follows:

LEAVE RICHMOND—SOUTH

3.16 P M, Fast Mail, daily, makes through connections for Savannah Stops only at Petersburg. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars between Milford Va and Charleston.

11.51 A M, Through mail daily connecting for Raleigh, Charleston, Augusta, Aiken, Savannah & Jacksonville. Stops at Shops, Chester, Centralia, Drewry's Bluff, on signal. Pullman Sleeper between New York and Charleston on this train.

6.30 H M, Freight daily (except Sunday.

7.20 A M, Freight daily (except Sundays

LEAVE PETERSBTRG—NORTH

3.55 A M, Fast mail, Daily, Stops only at Chester. Pullman Sleepers between Charleston and Milford, Va

7.30 A M, Freight daily, (except Sunday)

3.40 P M, Though mail, daily, connecting Rith Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad for all points east and west Also making connection with Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad for the Virginia Springs and all points north and west. Train limited stops at Manchester, Chester and Centralia. Pullman sleepers on this train between Charleston and New York.

7.35 P M, Freight daily (except Sunday)

A direct four hours connection is made between Richmond and Norfolk, by trains leaving Richmond 11.30 A m, and Norfolk 13.25 P m

All trains leaving Petersburg will start from the Appomattox Depot.

J B KENLY, Superintendent.
P OFF. G P & T Agent. nov 19 tf

Bungs, Nails, &c

25 Bbls BUNGS,

250 Kegs NAILS,

500 Bundles HOOP IRON.

25 Bbls GLUE.

For sale by
tf ADRIAN & VOLLERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FAST MAIL

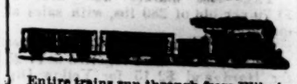
AND

PASSENGER ROUTE

TO THE

NORTH AND EAST via RICHMOND

FREDERICKSBURG AND POTOMAC RAILROAD.



Entire trains run through from Wilmington to Washington, via this route without change.

Leave Wilmington, [W & W RR] daily at *8.00 p m, *8.55 a m and 12.30 a m.

Leave Richmond at *6 00 a m, †10 35 a m, and *6 30 p m.

Arrive at Washington at *10 30 a m, †3 40 p m, and *11 00 p m.

Arrive at Baltimore at †12 05 noon, †5 00 p m, and *12 30 night.

Arrive at Philadelphia at †2 37 p m, †7 30 p m, and *3 40 a m.

Arrive at New York at †5 30 p m, †10 05 p m, and *6 50 a m.

†Daily, Sunday excepted.

*Daily.

Pullman Palace Sleeping cars on the 8 55 a m, train to New York, and on the 8.00 p m and 12 30 a m trains to Washington.

C A TAYLOR,
General Ticket Agent.

E T D Myers, Gen'l Supt
dec14 tf

PARKER & TAYLOR,

Dealers in the celebrated

"Golden Harvest," "Farmer" and "Southern Oak"

COOKING STOVES,

Heating Stoves of every variety; Guns, Tinware, Plated Ware, Lamps and Lamp Goods, Grocers' Scales, Drill Pumps, Kerosene Oil, and House Furnishing Goods generally.

23 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

nov 9-tf

COTTON PRESSES.

COTTON GINS

BEST GOODS OF THE KIND NADE.

QUALITY AND PRICES GUARANTEED IN EVERY RESPECT.

WM. E. SPRINGER & CO,
Successors to Jno. Dawson.

june 8 tf

THE GENUINE

Williams Sewing Machines

ARE ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE

BEST IN THE WORLD

They have received highest Awards at the Centennial and at all other leading Exhibitions held in Europe and America.

EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED BY THE MAKERS.

Factories located at Montreal, Canada, and Plattsburg, New York.

THE WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING CO,
347 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.
may6—6m

WILLIAM LYNCH,

THE

Tailor and Clothier,

HAS A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Cassimeres.

Doeskins and Broadcloths,

AMERICAN AND IMPOR

Which he will cut and make to order in the latest styles.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Store north side of Princess street near Front. may 20—tf

WE WANT

ONE OR TWO RELIABLE, INDUSTRIOUS MEN IN EVERY TOWN AND COUNTY TO SELL OUR POPULAR BOOKS.

Offer liberal inducements. Applicants will please give age, experience (if any), and reference as to character and habits. A SPLENDID CHANCE for men who are not afraid of work and want to make money. Apply in person or by letter to

E. F. JOHNSON & CO.,
1013 Main St., Rich mond, Va.

sept 7-3m

IF YOU WANT FIRST-CLASS BOOK and Job Work done at low prices, send your Orders to the

FRANKLIN GAZETTE OFFICE.

oct 28

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAUTION.

W. A. S.

WOLFE'S

Schiedam

Aromatic

SCHNAPPS.

IT HAVING BEEN BROUGHT TO OUR attention that imitations of our article are being sold in this market, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the vending of any article, with any alterations of trade marks above described, will be prosecuted under a recent act of the Congress

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S SONS & CO.,

10 Bowery Street, New York.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
Wilmington, N. C., July 8, 1883.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after July 8, 1883, at 8:00 p. m. Passengers Train on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

DAY MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN
Daily—Nos. 47 North and 48 South

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot at	6.40 A M
Arrive at Weldon	12.40 P M
Leave Weldon	3.00 P M
Arrive at Wilmington, Front St. Depot	8.40 P M

FAST THROUGH MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAIN, Daily—No. 40 South.

Leave Weldon	5:55 P M
Arrive at Wilmington, Front Street Depot	10 25 P M

Mail and Passenger Trains, Daily. Nos. 43 North.

Leave Wilmington	8.00 P.M
Arrive at Weldon	2.20 A.M

Train No 40 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia

Trains on Tarboro Branch Road leave Rocky Mount for Tarboro at 12.00 A. M. and 4.30 P M., daily. Returning, leave Tarboro at 10.00 A M and 3 P M daily.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Halifax for Scotland Neck at 3.25 P.M. Returning leave Scotland Neck at 7.30 A. M daily except Sunday.

Train No. 47 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North Daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Train No. 43 runs daily and makes close connection for all points north via Richmond and Washington.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

For accommodation of local travel a passenger coach will be attached to local freight leaving Wilmington at 5:15 A. M., Daily except Sundays.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.

T. M. EMERSON Gen'l Passenger Agent.
may 13 tf

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
PETERSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY,
PETERSBURG, VA., Nov. 13, 1883.

COMMENCING SUNDAY, NOV. 18, 1883, trains on this road will run as follows:

GOING SOUTH.
BOSTON AND SAVANNAH FAST MAIL.

Trains leaving Petersburg (Washington street Depot) as follows:

Passenger trains, daily	12.12 and 3.46 P.M.
Arrive at Weldon	10.48 P.M
Freight trains daily, except Sunday	10.48 A. M.
Arrive at Weldon	6.00 and 9.40 P. M.

LEAVE WELDON.

Passenger Trains, daily....2.25 A. M. 2.51 P.M.

Arrive at Petersburg	6.40 A. M.
Freight trains daily, except Monday	5.00 A.M
Arrive at Petersburg	1.20 A.M

Train leaving Petersburg at 3.46 P. M. stops only at Bellfield.

Sleeping cars and first class coaches on night and day trains.

No change of cars between Wilmington and Washington.

Through tickets sold to all Eastern and Northern Southern points and baggage checked through.

Passengers going south will purchase tickets and check baggage at Washington street depot.

Passengers going north and stopping at Petersburg, will claim their baggage at Washington street depot.

Freight trains on this road are intended exclusively for freight, and no provision is made on them for the comfort and convenience of passengers. Persons who travel on these trains are specially notified that they are liable to delays, inconveniences and risks not incident to passenger trains.

Agents are not required to open their offices for the sale of tickets for freight trains North bound freight trains stop all night at Mt Airy, and all passengers will be discharged at that point.

R. M. SULLY, Gen'l Supt.
W. J. BROWN, Dispatcher of Trains.
aug24-tf

Molasses.

NEW CROP CUBA AND PORTO RICO.

In Hogsheads, Tierces and Barrels For sale by

mh 24 tf ADRIAN & VOLLERS

RAILROADS.

GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.

WILMINGTON, N. C, July 8, 1883.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER July 8, 1883, at 9 P. M., the following Passenger Schedule will be run on this road:

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN (Daily)
Nos. 48 West and 47 East.

Leave Wilmington	9.00 P M
Leave Florence	2.40 A M
Arrive at C, C. & A. Junction	6.30 A. M
Arrive at Columbia	6.40 A. M
Leave Columbia	9.55 P. M
Leave C. C. & A. Junction	10 20 P. M
Leave Florence at	1.55 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington	6.10 A M

Night Mail and Passenger train, Daily, No 40 West,

Leave Wilmington	10.40 P. M
Arrive at Florence	1.45 A. M

Mail and Passenger Train, Daily—No. 43 East.

Leave Florence	3.25 P. M
Arrive at Wilmington	7.42 P M

Train 43 stops at all stations.

Nos, 40 stops only at Flemington, and Marion.

Passengers for Columbia, and all points on C. & C. R. R., C., C. & A. R. R. Stations, Aiken Junction, and all points beyond, should take No. 48 Night Express.

Pullman Sleepers for Charleston on train 48.

All trains run solid between Charleston and Wilmington.

Local Freight leaves Wilmington daily except Sunday at 7 A. M.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.

T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
may 13-tf

Carolina Central Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT
WILMINGTON, N. C., July, 13, 1883.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after June 9, 1883, the following Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN: DAILY.

No. 1	Leave Wilmington	7.10 P M
	Leave Raleigh at	7.35 P M
	Arrive at Charlotte at	7.00 A M
No. 2	Leave Charlotte at	8.45 P M
	Arrive Raleigh at	8.30 A M
	Arrive at Wilmington at	8.25 A M

Passenger Trains stop at regular stations only, and points designated in the Company's Time Table.

Train No, 1, Daily except Sunday.
Do. No. 2 do do Saturday.

SHELBY DIVISION, PASSENGER, MAIL, EXPRESS AND FREIGHT.

Daily except Sundays.

Leave Charlotte	5.30 A. M
Arrive at Shelby	9.00 P. M
Leave Shelby	7.00 A. M
Arrive at Charlotte	10.30 A. M

Trains No. 1 and 2 makes close connection at Hamlet with R & A Trains to and from Raleigh, and at Charlotte with Shelby Division Train.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Raleigh and Charlotte.

Take Train No. 1 for Statesville, Stations Western N. C. R. R. Asheville and points West.

Also, for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens Atlanta and all points South west.

L. C. JONES,
Superintendent.

F. W. CLARK, General Passenger Agent.
je 15-tf

JOHN WERNER,

PRATICAL GERMAN BARBER

AND PERFUMER.

29 MARKET STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

MY MANY FRIENDS IN SMITHVILLE and in the country are invited to come and see me. Also Sea Captains and Commercial Travelers. The best workmen and the finest accommodations in the city.

BROWN & PEARSON.

FASHIONABLE HAIR DRESSING AND Shaving Saloon, No. 9 North Front Street. Best Workmen employed. Prices as usual. Give us a call may-1y

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, DEC 14, 1883

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

Pere Hyacinthe is in Boston.

The French have destroyed several forts in Madagascar.

Pine Bluff, Ark., has had a $100,000 fire. Insurance $50,000.

The wheat crop of the country exceeds 400,000,000 bushels.

Four Mexican murderers were lynched near Fort Davis, Texas.

Green peas are selling in Jacksonville, Fla., at 15 cents a quart.

A fire at Marianna, Fla., on Saturday, destroyed eight buildings.

A severe shock of an earthquake was felt in Arkansas on Saturday last.

The oat crop of the United States, it is said, will exceed 500,000,000 bushels.

Fourteen prisoners escaped from the jail at Chattanooga a few nights since.

The indications are that the travel to Florida this winter will be exceptionally large.

David Hall and James Wells, of Letcher county, Ky., had a fight and both were mortally injured.

There are said to be 3,000 destitute Chinese in British Columbia, who subsist by murdering and stealing.

The court house at Butler, Pa, was burned Tuesday night and two firemen were badly injured. Loss $50,000.

William Sherman, a son of General Sherman, is preparing to be ordained as a priest in the order of Jesuits.

The Prince of Wales has been re elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Free Masons of England.

Gen. Grant has been elected a life member of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

A farmer named Johnson was found dead near his charcoal pit at Madison, Conn., a few nights since. A mystery.

Five men were out hunting on the Niagara river Monday morning, when the boat was capsized and all were drowned.

Mrs. Maria Bornberger, a wealthy lady of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, committed suicide Friday evening by hanging.

Charles L. Jefferds, a wealthy manufacturer of Jamestown, N. Y., has been arrested for larson and bailed in the sum of $2,000.

Near Nashville, Tenn., Saturday, L. C. Nefton, a farmer, fatally stabbed a colored boy, and was himself fatally shot by the latter.

The Presbyterian church at Kalamazoo, Mich, was burned a few nights since, with its fine organ. Loss $25,000; insurance $12,000.

Three colored children, who had been locked in the house by their parents, were burned to death near Augusta Sunday night.

Francis J. Parmenter, of Providence, R. I., was found dead in his barn on Saturday night, with his skull fractured. Three men have been arrested on suspicion.

Four men got to fighting at a distillery in Kentucky and the proprietor ordered them off. Failing to obey his command he drew his pistol and shot all four, one after another. One died instantly and the others are not expected to live.

T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, have in press and will issue in a few days a cheap edition of Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth's last and "Ishmael; or in the Depths," (originally published in the "New York Ledger," under the name of 'Self Made: or Out of the Depths," proving itself to be the most popular story ever issued in that paper, (in one large duodecimo volume of 718 pages, paper cover, with a portrait of Mrs. Southworth,) and at the unprecedentedly low price of seventy-five cents a copy, making it the largest as well as the cheapest copywright novel ever issued in book form at such a low price, and at which rate it must command thousands of readers, for Mrs. Southworth stands at the head of all female writers, and there is no American authoress whose writings receive such immediate and general circulation everywhere.

Southern Cultivator for December.

We cordially welcome the *Southern Cultivator*, for December to our desk. In addition to its customary monthly advice, its answers to inquiries and the article contributed by that veteran and triumpsant farmer, Mr. David Dickson, it is replete with articles of interest and value on every subject which isallied in any manner to the pursuit of agriculture. It is a charming number, a fit conclusion to the year, and an encouraging harbinger for the future. He who reads "Thoughts for the Month" is amply prepared, as an agriculturist, to pass safely through that particular period to which it refers, and every article by Mr. Dickson, in the series he is giving through this journal, to the public, will lead the planter or farmer, the stock raiser, the bee fancier, the dairyman, etc., etc, nearer to a perfect knowledge of farming and its kindred industries. As we turn page after page we are delighted with its varied contents, and feel sure that the man or the woman who applies $1.50 in payment for a year's subscription, thereto, makes a wise and profitable investment.

The "Departments of the Household," "Childrens' Corner" and "Fashions," constitute most interesting features of this journal. The truth is we cannot give a just representation of its merits in limited space, and therefore while commending it generally, we ask our readers to send $1.50 each, and secure its monthly visits for twelve months. Address, JAS. P. HARRISON & Co., Publishers and Proprietors, Atlanta, Ga.

Solid South. Solid North.

Virginia seems to have fogotten that the question of state rights was effectually settled by the late war and that as a result of that conflict the nation gave to the colored people of the south the suffrage and other rights, civil and political. Those who were once sloves are now citizens and the constitution of the country grants to every citizen the fullest liberty of conscience and of action within the limits of the law.—This may not be altogether agreeable to the people of the south, but it has been decided by the supreme authority and the decision cannot be reversed. The colored voters may not always be intelligent, but there are constituencies in all the large northern cities no better informed and far more dishonest. There are districts in several southern states whose white voters are as ignorant and debased as the blacks. If ignorance is to be a test of disfranchisement, then thousands of whites in the Carolinas, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas should be disfranchised. If disfranchisement is to depend on morals and good character, then fully one-fourth of the voting population of New York city and a large proportion of every city in the country should be deprived of the ballot. It is evident that if either of these tests is to be applied it cannot be limited to the negross, and once begun, no one can tell where disfranchisement would end.

The question then becomes simply one of race. The southern gentleman, or let us say the southern white man, cannot bear that his former slave or inferior should exercise an equal right at the polls. That is too near an approach to equality and is not to be endured. Therefore the race prejudice is kept alive and is aggravated by the fact that the negro dares to exercise his privilege of voting in favor of the party to whom he owes his liberty. In thus venturing to differ in opinion and follow a different line of party politics, the negro only exercises his right as a freeman—a right which, if we understand the southern press, the south denies. The following extract from the Richmond *State* admits of but one interpretation:

> And hereafter we should make no more overtures to this claw, but, like Mahone, *we must drive them where we want them and compel them, as he compels them, to do our bidding. Like him, we must make them do as we say, or not do at all.* We have exhausted all the methods of kindly entreaty till we weary of having our well meant overture rejected by these people, and now we say let all future overtures for peace come from them; we should make no more. They are evidently joined to their idol, to their boss and—"Let them alone!"

This was printed before the election. The gist of the policy of the white people of Virginia is contained in the sentence, "We must make them do as we say or *not do at all*," meaning, in case the negroes refuse to vote the bourbon ticket, they must not be allowed to cast their votes. Is it to be wondered at that after this enunciation of policy, the negroes, expecting to be driven from the polls, carried arms, or that a quarrel, precipitated as it was by the whites at Danville, should have ended in bloodshed? It is absurd to say that the whites, with their superior organization and intelligence fear an insurrection and slaughter of themselves and families. No such result is possible. The blacks are not entirely demented and understand too well the consequences of such action. It is apparent from all the information we have that were they assured they could meet and discuss political topics without interruption and cast their votes without opposition or insult, there would be no further race troubles in any southern state. There seems little room for doubt that had this spirit prevailed in Virginia during the late canvass the bourbon ticket would have been defeated by at least 20 000 majority. Numerous precincts have been mentioned, in some of which the negroes had over 1000 majority, where scarcely a colored vote was cast.

The south must never complain that the bloody shirt is flaunted in their faces as long as elections are carried by fraud and intimidation, as was this in Virginia. As long as such things are possible there will be a solid north united against a solid south and Republican Presidents will preside over the destinies of the nation at Washington. It is not a desirable state of things. The north does not wish it to continue. It is better for the country that the southern states as well as the northern states should be divided between the two great parties and that these should alternately govern the country. The regret of the north at so unhappy a state of things has been well expressed by Senator Sherman in the interview with an eastern reporter. He speaks the truth. The north and the Republican party, as representing the majority of northern political influence, does not care to see the perpetuation of Republican domination otherwise than as the guardian of the of the rights of all the freemen of the country. If the south wishes to divide the north it has only to permit free speech, untrammeled political debate and undisturbed elections within its borders and that result will be speedily accomplished.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

The Hard-working Man.

He was a hard-working man, and for a good many years he had been working twice as hard as any man ought to work.

He said he had a splendid constitution, and that he could stand it.

He forgot that as years passes on the waste of the system is much greater than in youth, while the repair of it is less.

He became weak, debilitated, nervous and despondent. He regarded the future with dread, and said he had worked himself into an untimely grave.

But he was not taken to the cemetery at all. Instead of that, a good friend brought him some Brown's Iron Bitters.

He began to pick up strength. That was what he wanted. Brown's Iron Bitters enriched his failing blood and put new life into him. It toned up his digestive organs so that his food began to nourish him and do him good. Most heartily does he recommend Brown's Iron Bitters.

Not Such a Fool.

A rather stupendous young man of this town, who is fond of quoting fag ends of wisdom in old sayings and maxims, was recently sitting by the girl of his choice trying in vain to summon up courage to pop the question. Every time he plunged in and said something approaching the subject he would be seized with a spell of bashfulness and would contort his face as if about to have a fit. One day he had proceeded as far as—"Supposing a young man should ask you to—" Then he wrinkled his nose and became silent.

"What is the matter with your nose?" asked the young lady solicitously.

"Tickles; I must be going to kiss a fool as the saying is."

The girl smiled into his face with sweet innocence.

"Mother says I look like a fool sometimes," she said archly.

He had sense enough left to improve the opportunity, and now he says that actions speak louder than words and are better, too.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

December 6.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market opened steady at 32½ cents per gallon, with sales reported of 75 casks at that figure, closing firm

ROSIN—Market firm at $1 15 for Strained and $1 20 for Good Strained.

TAR—The market was firm at $1 70 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady, with sales reported at $1 25 for Hard and $2 15 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON—The market was quoted dull, with nothing doing. Later we hear of sales of 100 bales on a basis of 10 cents per lb for Middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	7¼	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	9	" "
Low Middling,	9⅝	" "
Middling,	10	" "
Good Middling,	10¼	" "

December 7.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market opened steady at 32½ cents per gallon, with no sales to report.

ROSIN—Market firm at $1 17½ for Strained and $1 22½ for Good Strained.

TAR—The market was firm at $1 70 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady, with sales reported at $1 25 for Hard and $2 15 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.—The market opened dull, with nothing doing. Later we hear of sales of 500 bales on a basis of 9 15-16 cents per lb for Middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	7¼	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	9	" "
Low Middling,	9⅝	" "
Middling,	10	" "
Good Middling,	10¼	" "

December 8.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened quiet at 32½ cents per gallon, with no sales to report.

ROSIN.—Market firm at $1 17½ for Strained and $1 22½ for Good Strained, with sales as offered.

TAR—The market was firm at $1 70 per bbl. of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market steady, with sales reported at $1 25 for Hard and $2 15 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON—The market was steady, with sales reported of 400 bales on a basis of 9 15-16 cents for Middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	7 11 16	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary	8 15 16	" "
Low Middling,	9 9 16	" "
Middling,	9 15 16	" "
Good Middling,	10 3 16	" "

December 10.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE — The market opened dull at 32 cents per gallon, with sales later of 250 casks at 31½ cents.

ROSIN.—The market was firm at $1 20 for Strained and $1 25 for Good Strained, with sales as offered.

TAR—The market was firm at $1 70 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady, with sales reported at $1 25 for Hard and $2 15 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON—Market was steady, with sales reported of 200 bales on a basis of 9 15-15 cents per lb for Middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	7 11-16	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary	8 15-16	" "
Low Middling,	9 9 16	" "
Middling,	9 15 16	" "
Good Middling.	10 -16	" "

December 11.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened quiet at 31½ cents, with sales reported of 250 casks at quotations.

ROSIN—Market firm at $1 20 for Strained, and $1 20 for Good Strained, with sales at quotations.

TAR—The market was firm at $1 70 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady, with sales reported at $1 25 for Hard and $2 15 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON—Market steady, with sales reported of 150 bales on a basis of 9 15-16 cents per lb for Middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	7 11-16	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	8 15-16	" "
Low Middling,	9 9-16	" "
Middling,	9 15-16	" "
Good Middling.	10 3-16	" "

December 12.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened dull at 31½ cents per gallon, with sales reported later of 250 casks at 31 cents.

ROSIN—The market was firm at $1 20 for Strained and $1 25 for Good Strained, with sales as offered.

TAR.—The market was firm at $1 70 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady, with sales reported at $1 25 for Hard and $2 15 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.—The market was dull, with sales reported of 250 bales on a basis of 9⅞ cents for Middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	7⅛	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	8⅛	" "
Low Middling	9⅝	" "
Middling,	9⅞	" "
Good Middling	10⅛	" "

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SENSIBLE MEN and women know ere this that of the many diseases and derangements of the body each has a separate cause or origin, and that each needs a different method of treatment in order to effect a cure, and a moment's reflection must convince that any of the quack nostrums foisted upon the public claiming to cure all of a number of diametricly different diseases must prove failures, even if we do not call them humbugs.

POOR PEOPLE and people of moderate means, had even people well to do or wealthy find that the enormous charges of practising physicians are a serious burden to them, and also find that after paying themselves poor that no benefit has accrued to them, that in fact they have thrown their money away. To overcome these evils we offer Wheeler's No. 98 Sure Remedies to the sick and suffering one Remedy for each disease, without for a moment claiming that one remedy will cure any other disease than the one claimed for it, and as these remedies have stood the test of years without a single failure we agree to refund the money paid in every instance where a cure is not positively effected. The remedies are entirely vegetable, can do no harm, and will positively cure every disease for which they are prescribed.

RHEUMATISM, Gout, Lameness of Joints, Sciatica and Neuralgia are relieved at once and positively cured by the use of Wheeler's No. 98 Rheumatic Remedy. We say boldly that in the worst of cases of no matter how long standing, how serious or how painful, we can not only give relief but positively cure for all time. Failing to do this we will positively refund the money paid for the treatment, and if your sufferings are not positively stopped for all time you have not thrown your money away as you would on any other than these guaranteed remedies. The price of Wheeler's No. 98 Rheumatic Remedy is only 50 cents, obtainable from druggists or sent free by mail on receipt of price. Stamps taken.

SUFFERING WOMEN. Many a lady endowed by nature with a pretty face, beautiful figure, faultless complexion, as well as the sweetest of tempers and faultless mental qualities grows prematurely old, gray and wrinkled, her form loses its perfect contour, the complexion becomes sallow, the brightness leaves the eye, a feeling of languor takes the place of the once buoyant spirits, an irritable nervous fractiousness makes life a burden, things that once were trifles worry her till life becomes unbearable. All this being caused by the physical derangements so common to women, which the inmate modesty of feminine nature prevents their making known, and of which the ignorance of the medical profession prevents a cure. Lady Reader, pause and consider, 'tis a duty you owe yourself, your family and your God, that you should cure yourself of these troubles add once more feel the glow of perfect health and spirits that nature intended for you. Wheeler's No. 98 Prescriptions are pleasant and palatable to take, contain nothing of an injurious nature, and may be taken by all ages at all times and in all conditions without possibility of ill effects, and will positively cure any of the peculiar diseases to which females are subject. Failing to produce a perfect cure the proprietors will refund the money paid for the treatment. If you have a sallow complexion, constant or intermittant headaches, backaches restlessness, loss of appetite, suppressions of monthly flow, or irregularities thereof accompanied by headaches, nervousness, hysterics and similar symptoms, Wheeler's No. 98 Prescription "B" will positively restore you to health. If you have a sensation of heat and throbbing in the back, frequent fainting spells, Leucorrhea or white discharge, painful or scalding sensation in urinating, reddish or white deposit in urine, hot and dry skin, Wheeler's No. 98 Prescription "C" will give immediate and lasting relief. The price of Wheeler's No. 98 Prescriptions "B" and "C" are 50 cents each, obtainable from druggists or sent by mail secure from observation post paid on receipt of price. Postage stamps taken.

CATARRH. It is needless to describe the symptoms of this nauseous disease that is sapping the life and strength of only too many of the fairest and best of both sexes, old and young, suffering alike from the poisonous dripping in the throat, the pollutious nasal discharges, the fetid breath and general weakness, debility and languor, aside from the acute sufferings of this disease, which if not checked can only end in loss of palate, hoarseness, weakened sight, loss of memory, deafness and premature death if not checked before it is too late. Labor, study and research in America, Europe and Eastern lands have resulted in Wheeler's No. 98 Instant Relief and Sure Cure for Catarrh, a remedy which contains no harmful ingredient, and that is guaranteed to cure every case of acute or chronic catarrh or money refunded. Wheeler's No. 98 Instant Relief and Sure cure for Catarrh will cure every case of catarrh, hay fever or asthma. price $1.00 per package, from druggists or sent by mail, post paid on receipt of price.

Wheeler's No. 98 Sure Cure for Kidney and Liver Troubles cures all weakness and soreness of Kidneys, inflammation of kidneys or liver, price $1.00.

Wheeler's Vegetable Pills are the only remedy that cure costipation, giving natural action of the bowels without physicing, purging, griping or pain. Price 25 cents, of druggists or by mail.

Wheeler's Nervine Tonic for mental depression, loss of manhood, langnor, weakness or over taxation of the brain is invaluable, price 25 cents.

WE GUARANTEE Cures in every case or will refund money paid. We place our price for these remedies at less than one twentieth of the price asked by others for remedies upon which you take all the chances, and we specially invite the patronage of the many persons who have tried other remedies without effect or depleted their purses by paying doctor bills that benefited them not.

HOW TO OBTAIN these remedies. Go to your druggist and ask for them. If they have not got them, write at once to the proprietors, enclosing the price in money or stamps, and they will be sent you at once by mail, post paid. Correspondence solicited. Address plainly.

L. WHEELER & CO.,
No. 98 W. Baltimore St.
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aug 31-tf

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IT DOES AWAY WITH

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IT CAN BE USED EITHER IN

HOT OR COLD WATER

It saves fuel, time and labor, and is recommended and endorsed by some of the leading Chemists in the country.

For sale by

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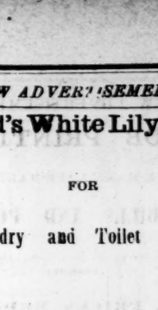

Dec. 17—1

REST not, life is sweeping by, go and dare before you die, something mighty and sublime leave behind to conquer time," 366 a week in your own town. $5 outfit free, No risk. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay. Reader, if you want business at which you can make great pay all the time, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

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The Latest And Handsomest Styles,

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ALWAYS ON HAND.

SALES ROOMS & MANUFACTORY

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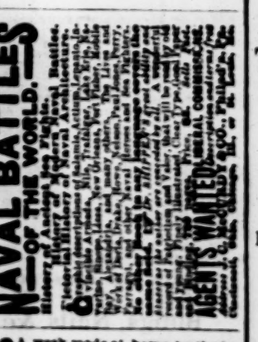

$72 A week made at home by the industrious. Best business now before the public. Capital not needed. We will start you. Men, women, boys and girls wanted every where to work for us. Now is the time. You can work in spare time, or give your whole time to the business. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one can fail to make enormous pay, by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. Money made fast, mostly, and honorably. Address THUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Published in the Second and Third Congressional Districts.

It reaches all classes of the people, WHITE and COLORED.

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LARGEST COMMERCIAL CITY

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. G. VOSS,

I HAVE MOVED MY BOOT AND SHOE MAKING and REPAIRING ESTABLISHMENT on Princess between Front and Second streets, where I shall be glad to see my old friends.

oct 5-tf J. G. VOSS.

WANTED. Agents for "Life and Times" o

Frederick Douglass,

written by himself. Outrivals "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in thrilling and romantic interest. Fully illustrated.

Extra terms to Southern Agents.

PARK PUBLISHING CO.,
Hartford, Conn.

oct 5-tf

TUTT'S PILLS

TORPID BOWELS, DISORDERED LIVER, and MALARIA.

From these sources arise three-fourths of the diseases of the human race. These symptoms indicate their existence: Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Sick Headache, fullness after eating, aversion to exertion of body or mind, Constitution of food, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, A feeling of having neglected some duty, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, highly colored Urine, CONSTIPATION, and demand the use of a remedy that acts directly on the Liver. As a Liver medicine TUTT'S PILLS have no equal. Their action on the Kidneys and Skin is also prompt, removing all impurities through these three "scavengers of the system," producing appetite, sound digestion, regular steels, a clear skin and a vigorous body. TUTT'S PILLS cause no nausea or griping nor interfere with daily work and are a perfect

ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA.

HE FEELS LIKE A NEW MAN.

"I have had Dyspepsia, with Constipation, two years, and have tried ten different kinds of pills, and TUTT'S are the first that have done me any good. They have cleansed me out nicely. My appetite is splendid, food digests readily, and I now have natural passages. I feel like a new man." W. D. EDWARDS, Palmyra, O.

Sold everywhere, 25c. Office, 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed instantly to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

Office, 44 Murray Street, New York.

TUTT'S MANUAL OF USEFUL RECEIPTS FREE.

august 8—1y

Farm for Sale.

I HAVE A FARM CONTAINING THREE hundred and ten acres, about one hundred acres cleared and in a fine state of cultivation, three miles from Enfield, on Fishing Creek. It has a very good dwelling, with four rooms, and kitchen, three good tenant houses and barns, all new, and a good well of water. Healthy location. Small orchard of young apple and peach trees and a few grape vines. Price $2,500. Address

oct 5-tf JULIUS CUTCHINS, Enfield, N. C.

A PERFECT LIGHT BEAUTIFUL. SAFE. RELIABLE.

GET

NOTICE!

Valuable Lands for Sale

I WILL OFFER FOR SALE AT ROCKY POINT, N. C., on the 17th of September, 1883, 250 acres of as fertile lands as the State affords, lying one mile from Rocky Point, 200 yards of the W. & W. R. R. and 11 miles from Wilmington on the Duplin Road. The principal growth on the land is poplar, hickory, elm, chinquepin, oak, gum &c., under growth palmetto, rattan, myrtle &c., except about 30 acres of pine woods, and I would say to take it as a body there is not a better piece of land in the state—none subject to overflow.

TERMS OF SALE, one half cash, balance 12 months time, but liberal discount will be made for all cash. Persons desiring to look over it by writing to me will be met at the Railroad and I will carry them over it. Title perfect. B. C. BARNES.

jy 15-tf

WISE people are always on the look-out for chances to increase their earnings, and in time become wealthy; those who do not improve their opportunities remain in poverty. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. Any one can do the work properly from the first start. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

Sugar, Coffee, Flour,

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ADRIAN & VOLLERS,

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WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN

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CONCORD, N. C.

aug 5-tf

Have You Seen Them?

IF NOT, TAKE A LOOK AT OUR NEW and complete stock of Parlor, Sup per, Chamber, Kerosene and Safety Wagons, Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Traveling Bags, Satchels, Shawl Straps, &c.

sept 7-tf McDOUGALL & BOWDEN.